

THE CONSTITUTION.

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ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 17, 1884.

INDICATIONS of the weather for South Atlantic states: Fair weather, southwest to northwest winds, becoming variable, higher barometer, slight fall in temperature.

GENERAL GORDON has been heard from in Khartoum. His dispatches, however, are unimpeachable, and there is doubt as to his real condition.

The South Carolina republicans passed resolutions of condolence with General Grant after the national election is over they can meet and console again.

NEWSPAPERS may write him down as a decrier, and he may be as reluctant as ever, but still West Virginia calls for Tilden. And that call is destined to become national.

The late President Garfield's effusive friend, General Swaine, does not seem to be on good terms with his banker. Charges have been preferred against him of a serious nature.

REPRESENTATIVE BLOUNT, of Georgia, spoke in advance of the Morrison bill yesterday. He asserted that the successful party of the future would be that party which reduced taxation the most.

The sudden development of strength by Mr. Blaine in the republican primaries has put the opposition into consultation as to what would best unite the opposition. It is supposed that this is the contingency which will bring Lincoln to the front.

FOOD ADULTERATION.

There is no subject that more needs legislative supervision and a code of penalties than the adulteration of food. Not only should the manufacture of adulterated articles be prohibited, but their sale within the state should be rendered impossible. This is a matter in which the state should protect its citizens, because the average citizen is wholly unable to protect himself. Very few men can tell how much glucose has been put in the sugar or syrup that they buy, and yet the putting of glucose in such articles of food is a double fraud. The purchaser is thus induced to buy what he does not want, and he gets a product of low saccharine value, much lower than the price of the sugar cane.

The citizen cannot get sugar when he wants sugar, nor pure syrup when he wants syrup, unless the state intervenes. And so it is with a hundred other articles. When a man buys olive oil he gets at an elevated price native cotton seed oil; in the salt he buys the finest salt of Paris; the vinegar of trade is often a vile and stomachic compound; the pepper in common use is chiefly blackened flour; the candy that our children eat is rarely free of glucose and white earth—but there is no need of extending the list. Through the tricks of unscrupulous manufacturers we eat what we would detect if we knew its nature, and what is at once unwholesome and a barefaced fraud. The people are not chemists. They have no time to investigate food adulterations, no means to ascertain the facts if they had plenty of time in which to conduct an investigation. We need for the protection of the people a system of penalties and a system of inspection. Let the penalty, at least for a second offense, be something severe than a fine. Let the grocer who buys adulterated articles, because they bring in larger profits, understand that his wicked profits are liable to become a source of sorrow and loss to him. The people of other states are moving in this matter, and the people of Georgia should take good care that they do not become the consumers of articles that are elsewhere rejected.

DEMOCRATIC REFORMS.

One of the favorite arguments of Mr. Morrison and the Kentucky statesmen in behalf of the tariff bill which has been introduced in the house, is to the effect that if the democrats will show that they are genuine tariff reformers by exploiting and spouting about a measure which cannot become a law even if it should pass the house, they will have no difficulty in ripping up the republican party by attacking the sympathy and support of the republican free traders. The argument would be a plausible one if it had any basis, but it has nothing to stand upon.

If the democratic party should unanimously agree upon a free trade platform to-morrow, there is not a republican free trader who would support its candidate in preference to the republican protection candidate; not one. The New York Times, one of the most eloquent of the republican tariff reformers, is already beginning to sneer at the Kentucky statesmen; the Boston Herald, which is in favor of what might be called graduated free trade, is opposed to the Morrison bill on the ground that it is not a tariff reform measure and that it is calculated to obstruct and prevent genuine tariff reform. The Chicago Tribune, which is a free trade republican paper, is disposed to be satirical at the expense of democratic free traders.

In short, there is not the slightest evidence going to show that any republican free trader has the remotest idea of voting for a democratic president. The free trade republicans are republicans first and free traders afterwards. They will vote for the party of protection, and air their free trade theories in the magazines.

Even Mr. Beecher, who is a man of extraordinary independence, and who is one of the most enthusiastic free traders in the whole country, declares that it would be a "ridiculous and monstrous folly" to leave the republican party because it is "blinded by protection." There are democrats of the Waterson and Morrison variety who are willing to risk party success in behalf of a bill which represents a policy at present impracticable, but there are no republicans who are willing to vote for a democratic candidate as against a republican protectionist.

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A PRACTICAL WOMAN'S MOVEMENT. All over the country in its considerable cities associations are springing up composed of women, for the benefit of working women and girls. Working men have long by their unions been able to protect themselves in the battle with capital, but the working women and girls are not strong and resolute enough to withstand the exactions of unjust employers. In many cases their wages are reduced to the starvation point, and even then on one pretext or another their earnings are sometimes withheld. Some are compelled in the effort to keep off hunger and live respectable lives, to work more hours than their strength will admit of. Some are too young to be at work at all. Some are compelled to stand all day when they might be seated at least through part of each day's service. The aim of some employers in the large cities is to get all the work they can for the smallest compensation, having no regard to the effects of such treatment upon their employees. The complaints from working women and girls have not heretofore been listened to, because they have been without power to compel attention. No large employer disregards the complaints of his workmen, because he knows that he may without warning be deprived of all employees through the action of a labor union. The need of some similar organization to protect the defenseless and oppressed workers of the gentler sex, has led to the formation, not of labor unions, but of unions of women who are not powerless, of women who can employ lawyers and reach the public ear through the press, of women who have not only warm hearts but full pockets and active brains. Such associations have for their object the redress of grievances and the promotion of the well-being of the less fortunate of their own sex. They propose to look after those who are struggling in weakness and poverty, lending them a part of their own strength, and lifting them up to more comfortable lives, especially taking care to teach young girls how to earn better wages. Such associations have an important work in hand. It is a work that relates both to the welfare of the present and of future generations; for half-fed women in the present generation entail weakness and suffering upon the generations that are to follow. Wherever, therefore, such an organization exists it should have a liberal support and the widest opportunity.

ATLANTA AND THE STATE.

The attempt being made to show that Atlanta is at odds with the rest of the state in regard to the exhibit at New Orleans, will fail.

Mr. Bacon, who is the state commissioner, and quite as earnest and intelligent as the papers that are criticizing Atlanta, is perfectly satisfied with the attitude of the city. He is more than satisfied—he is enthusiastic. The result will prove that he is justified. An assessment of two per cent on the taxable property of each county has been laid for the support of the state exhibit. If the papers that are putting Atlanta in the attitude of unfriendliness to the state exhibit, will see that their cities come up to this assessment as handsomely as Atlanta does, there will be no trouble in raising the money that is needed.

Nothing but dense ignorance can excuse the suggestion that Atlanta is unfriendly to the state exhibit because she proposed making a collective exhibit apart from the state exhibit. In no exposition, at no time and in no country has a state exhibit and a city exhibit been made in the same department. By the very nature of things forces them apart. A state exhibit is made up of natural resources, minerals, agricultural products, woods, and what comes out of the soil. A city exhibit is made up of manufactured articles. By the universal law of expositions, the agricultural products cannot be put among the machinery, or the machinery among the agricultural products. It never has been done, and it never will be. Director-General Burke stated positively that it could not be done at New Orleans. Nobody wants it done. The exhibitors of watches, cutlery, brooms, and guns, etc., would not consent to go into the department where the mineral and agricultural resources of the states are exhibited. They want to go where the other watches and guns and cutlery are displayed, and where steam power is furnished to run their machinery. On the other hand, the men who exhibit the state's natural resources would not be willing to put them in among the machinery and miscellaneous exhibits. They want to put them where the natural resources of other states are exhibited and where intelligent comparison can be made.

INTERVIEWING MR. TILDEN.

The other day a company of ad-eyed congressmen and politicians from the Pacific coast, called on Mr. Tilden at his house, and politely inquired whether he was or would be a candidate for the democratic nomination. They had heard so many rumors and so many conflicting statements, mainly from republican sources, in regard to Mr. Tilden's mental and physical condition, that they concluded to call and investigate the matter for themselves, so that they might be able to inform their friends and constituents whether Mr. Tilden takes his meals in a hammock, whether he is fed with a spoon, and whether he proposes to run for the presidency on the best physicians are now taking a decided stand against brandy for medicinal purposes. They say that the stuff and its use is deleterious to the health, and that it is the cause of the whisky ring and for the purpose of forwarding its interests, are supposed to have a casual connection with the democratic party.

Thus moved, the congressmen and politicians from the Pacific coast formed a line and marched to Mr. Tilden's mansion. Owing to the height of the fence, they approached the mansion from the front and were admitted to Mr. Tilden's presence. They then inquired if Mr. Tilden was a candidate for the presidency. He smiled and said he was not. They then inquired if he would be a candidate for the democratic nomination. He smiled again, and declared he would not. They asked if Mr. Tilden had any candidate. He smiled once more and said he had none. As the Pacific congressmen and politicians failed to search Mr. Tilden to see whether he had a candidate concealed about his person, it is probable that they were satisfied with the rectitude of his reply, so to speak. Then they gravely bowed themselves out and marched down the boulevard to a pie-stand, where they added warmth to their wisdom.

It is a little singular, taking all the circumstances into consideration, that a company of democrats should call upon Mr. Tilden for the purpose of inquiring whether he is a candidate for the presidency, or for the democratic nomination. Mr. Tilden has repeatedly declared that he is not a candidate and that he will not be a candidate. His attitude is perfectly well understood. He has no desire to be president, and he is not a candidate for the democratic nomination.

The position of Mr. Tilden is peculiar. Even if he were anxious or ambitious to administer the affairs of the government, he could not afford to do so before the democratic convention as a candidate. Nobody suspects that he is a candidate in the ordinary acceptance of that term; but every democrat who thoroughly understands and appreciates the situation has hopes that if Mr. Tilden is nominated by the democratic convention he will undertake to lead the party to victory. He would have accepted, if the convention of 1880, ignoring his letter, had followed the dictates of wisdom and forced the nomination upon him. He will accept now when it is even more important that he shall rescue the party from the results of blundering and incompetent leadership.

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on forty-rod "pism." The professional mixer who furnished the above information also stated that the best physicians are now taking a decided stand against brandy for medicinal purposes. They say that the stuff and its use is deleterious to the health, and that it is the cause of the whisky ring and for the purpose of forwarding its interests, are supposed to have a casual connection with the democratic party.

Thus moved, the congressmen and politicians from the Pacific coast formed a line and marched to Mr. Tilden's mansion. Owing to the height of the fence, they approached the mansion from the front and were admitted to Mr. Tilden's presence. They then inquired if Mr. Tilden was a candidate for the presidency. He smiled and said he was not. They then inquired if he would be a candidate for the democratic nomination. He smiled again, and declared he would not. They asked if Mr. Tilden had any candidate. He smiled once more and said he had none. As the Pacific congressmen and politicians failed to search Mr. Tilden to see whether he had a candidate concealed about his person, it is probable that they were satisfied with the rectitude of his reply, so to speak. Then they gravely bowed themselves out and marched down the boulevard to a pie-stand, where they added warmth to their wisdom.

It is a little singular, taking all the circumstances into consideration, that a company of democrats should call upon Mr. Tilden for the purpose of inquiring whether he is a candidate for the presidency, or for the democratic nomination. Mr. Tilden has repeatedly declared that he is not a candidate and that he will not be a candidate. His attitude is perfectly well understood. He has no desire to be president, and he is not a candidate for the democratic nomination.

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GEORGE ADAMS SALA does not put in as much hard work as many of our American journalists do, but he leaves his competitors miles and miles out of sight when it comes to growing and grubbing. Mr. Sala is paid \$100 a year by the London Illustrated News for a page. He gets another \$100 a year from the Daily Telegraph for an occasional column editorial. Besides this he has an income from his books and magazine articles. This is very fair pay—in fact, it is remarkably high pay for journalistic work. And it will come favorably to the London publisher of English literary men. Mr. Tennyson only makes \$20,000 a year. Mr. Bick's novel finds him twice as much. Mr. Charles Reade averaged \$5 a page. Mr. Herbert Spencer finds it difficult to earn five shillings a page. An unknown shoemaker's son receives \$8,000 a year from a London publisher for a book of comic stories. From these specimens, hardly culled, it will be seen that Mr. Sala has very little cause for complaint.

MR. CARLE declares that he will continue to live in New Orleans. We take this occasion to correct a statement which has been made in several quarters. Mr. Carle is not a crook, nor does he live in the Croque quarter of New Orleans.

EVERY male Chinese child is first called by his "milk name" when he grows old enough to be sent to school. It is called by the Chinese name. When he leaves school he has another name, and still another when he marries. Many of the names used are assumed by the parties themselves and are adopted for their auspicious significance. For instance, "Hop Sing" means "deserving of prosperity." "Wai Long" means "success through the water." "See Wah" means "integrity and harmony." When you see a meek-looking, almond-eyed, pig-tailed individual wearing his shirt flaps outside of his trousers you need not address him as "See Wah," simply because that name appears over his name in the Chinese directory. He is a member of a certain Broadway dry goods firm. "Nemo me impune lacessit." The majority of the Chinese names over the laundry and tea houses are not proper names; they are mottoes. Of course that of all these funny names a Chinese man has a regular name. But this is not for every day use.

The New York Sun, in explaining the reduction contemplated by the Morrison bill to be horizontal, suggests that it is a bill to horizontally reduce the democratic party.

MANY American physicians are in favor of empowering a state board of examiners, independent of medical colleges, to confer the authority to practice. An eminent physician who advocates the change makes the point that the medical profession is poor, poor, poor. Doctors who take of income of \$200 to \$500 a year, simply talk for effect. A practitioner does very well if he collects one-third of what he bills. Undoubtedly there are too many doctors. In the United States the ratio is one doctor to every 600 persons. In England the ratio is one to 1,800; in Prussia, one to 2,800; and in Germany, one to 2,000. Now, this is out of all proportion. The trouble is men are allowed to get through the colleges too easily. With a higher standard of education and with the right to investigate and exact college diplomas lodged in an independent board of examiners, there would be fewer and doubtless better physicians turned loose upon the world every year.

In the Atlantic Monthly for May Mr. Henry James admits that he ate two pounds of French

BANK

STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
CASH CAPITAL \$100,000.00
SURPLUS FUND \$5,000.00
STOCKHOLDERS (with undivided profits)
worth over a million dollars) Individually
liable.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN

BROKER AND DEALER IN STOCKS AND BONDS

GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

(Pryor Street Entrance)

GEORGIA COTTON, PRODUCE

—AND—
STOCK EXCHANGE,

PAINE, ROWLAND & CO., Managers.
Brokers in Cotton, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, and Coffee. Futures in Stocks of all kinds, and Petroleum bought and sold on margins.
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Transact a General Banking Business.

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FOR SALE.

ATLANTA CITY BONDS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD BONDS.

WESTERN R. R. OF ALABAMA 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.

MAISON & AUGUSTA ENDORSED BONDS.

EAGLE & PHENIX STOCK.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ATLANTA, April 1, 1884.

STATE AND CITY BONDS. Bid. Asked.

U. S. 4s, 1880-1890 106 106 1/2

U. S. 5s, 1880-1890 106 106 1/2

U. S. 6s, 1880-1890 106 106 1/2

U. S. 7s, 1880-1890 106 106 1/2

U. S. 8s, 1880-1890 106 106 1/2

U. S. 9s, 1880-1890 106 106 1/2

U. S. 10s, 1880-1890 106 106 1/2

U. S. 11s, 1880-1890 106 106 1/2

U. S. 12s, 1880-1890 106 106 1/2

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U. S. 15s, 1880-1890 106 106 1/2

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U. S. 69s, 1880-1890 106 106 1/2

U. S. 70s, 1880-1890 106 106 1/2

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Persons in China painting, oil and water color, photo coloring, embroidery, etc. Fine Art and China, etc. etc. for artists.

H. I. KIMBALL & CO.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton—Middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 1/2. New York at 11 1/2. In Atlanta at 11 1/2.

Daily Weather Report.

Observer's Office Signal Corps U. S. A.
U. S. Census Office, April 16, 10:30 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of time at each place named.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	State of Sky.	Weather.
Atlanta.	30.06	58	N. W.	Light	0	Clear.	Clear.
Chickasaw.	29.97	58	W.	Light	0	Clear.	Clear.
Indianola.	29.97	58	S. E.	Light	0	Clear.	Clear.
Mobile.	30.08	63	W.	Light	0	Clear.	Clear.
Montgomery.	30.09	63	W.	Light	0	Clear.	Clear.
New Orleans.	30.09	63	W.	Light	0	Clear.	Clear.
Pensacola.	30.09	63	W.	Light	0	Clear.	Clear.
Port of Spain.	30.09	63	W.	Light	0	Clear.	Clear.
San Juan.	30.09	63	W.	Light	0	Clear.	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	State of Sky.	Weather.
6:30 a. m.	29.97	47	W.	Light	0	Clear.	Clear.
9:30 a. m.	29.97	51	W.	Light	0	Clear.	Clear.
12:30 p. m.	29.97	58	W.	Light	0	Clear.	Clear.
3:30 p. m.	29.97	63	W.	Light	0	Clear.	Clear.
6:30 p. m.	29.97	63	W.	Light	0	Clear.	Clear.
9:30 p. m.	29.97	63	W.	Light	0	Clear.	Clear.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.

Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	State of Sky.	Weather.
Atlanta.	74	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Chickasaw.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Indianola.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Mobile.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Montgomery.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
New Orleans.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Pensacola.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Port of Spain.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
San Juan.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.

Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	State of Sky.	Weather.
Atlanta.	74	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Chickasaw.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Indianola.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Mobile.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Montgomery.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
New Orleans.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Pensacola.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Port of Spain.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
San Juan.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.

Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	State of Sky.	Weather.
Atlanta.	74	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Chickasaw.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Indianola.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Mobile.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Montgomery.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
New Orleans.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Pensacola.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Port of Spain.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
San Juan.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.

Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	State of Sky.	Weather.
Atlanta.	74	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Chickasaw.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Indianola.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Mobile.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Montgomery.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
New Orleans.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Pensacola.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Port of Spain.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
San Juan.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.

Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	State of Sky.	Weather.
Atlanta.	74	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Chickasaw.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Indianola.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Mobile.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Montgomery.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
New Orleans.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Pensacola.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Port of Spain.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
San Juan.	73	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.

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OIL PAINTINGS!

CHROMOS AND ENGRAVINGS.

MOULDINGS, PICTURE FRAMES.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

PITCHFORD'S,

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FOR—

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY

—AND ALL OFFICE SUPPLIES.—

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CLOUDY WEATHER AT NOTES.

NEVER MIND THE WEATHER. I AM ALWAYS ready with my instantaneous process to take pictures in a cloudy day. Remember, the best pictures are made on a cloudy day. Some of the best photographs I have ever made have been taken during the recent protracted bad weather.

C. W. NOTES.

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The Oldest and Only Exclusive Dealer in

PIANOS AND ORGANS

IN GEORGIA.

CHICKERING, 69,000 IN USE!
KRAICH & BACH, 16,000 IN USE!

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and

STERLING & CO'S ORGANS

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HIRSCH BROS.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED THEIR STOCK OF

ELEGANT CLOTHING

FOR MEN AND BOYS

IN ALL THE LATEST SPRING STYLES.

OUR DISPLAY OF HANDSOME GOODS IN OUR MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT IS UNUSUALLY LARGE AND INCLUDES ALL THE LATEST NOBBY DESIGNS INTRODUCED THIS SEASON. WE ARE PREPARED TO PLEASE THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

HIRSCH BROS.,

42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET.

OUR SPRING STOCK

IS COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

MEN'S, BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S SUITS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Suits Made to Order in the Best Style and at Popular Prices.

MUSE & SWIFT,

38 WHITEHALL STREET.

NEW GOODS!

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY

—AND—

STERLING SILVERWARE.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,

31 WHITEHALL STREET.

PAVEMENT PARAGRAPH.

Short Bits of News and Gossip Gathered on the Streets.

Peters' park is putting on its spring attire. The view from the Luckie street entrance is very pretty.

The recorder's court was a quiet affair yesterday morning, and only about forty dollars in money was collected.

The remains of Mr. J. H. Johnson, after remaining under watch during the night, yesterday morning were taken to Oakland and committed to the grave.

Little Maggie Sharp, the three year old daughter of Mr. Wm. Sharp, who resides on Madison street near the city limits, died yesterday morning after a lingering illness.

Dr. Ray, Hobbs, Nicolson, Thad Johnson, H. T. Scott, Willis Westmoreland, Gray, A. B. Calhoun and Todd, of this city, have gone to Macon to attend the annual meeting of the State Medical association.

Early yesterday morning a thief entered Mr. George W. Moore's residence on Luckie street and stole a silver watch and a quantity of clothing. The thief entered the house through a window which he picked open.

Ed Black, a negro man who was yesterday arrested upon a warrant charging him with burglary, has been released by Judge J. Morgan, who asserts that the accused broke into his house and stole a quantity of wearing apparel and some money.

Mr. Forrest, of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, with two men, yesterday passed through Atlanta yesterday with two men who escaped from the road about a month ago and who were captured Friday in Meriwether county.

The board of stewards of Trinity church have under consideration plans for extending the seating capacity of the auditorium. It is probable that galleries will be extended along either side of the choir and the organ moved to the rear of the pulpit.

Day before yesterday evening Charles Freeman, a painter, who lives on Haynes street, fell from a ladder beside a house on East Street, and sustained painful and probably fatal internal injuries. Freeman was carried to his home yesterday morning, where he is receiving every attention.

Monday night the injured man was too low to move, and was cared for by Mr. Ross, who lives near where the accident occurred.

Mr. Wm. Bonnell, the city sexton, was yesterday bitten on the hand by a snake while he was superintending the thinning out of some shrubbery and while instructing the men who were digging the hole in which the snake was buried. Antidotes were quickly applied and yesterday morning Mr. Bonnell was himself again.

100 pieces new bright color Spring Silks just opened at 35c yard, worth 60c, at JOHN KEELY'S.

400 pieces new and beautiful Spring Dress Goods opened yesterday evening at JOHN KEELY'S.

Lovely light wool Dress Goods with plaids to match the solid color, opened yesterday evening at JOHN KEELY'S.

150 pieces best grade Spring Silks opened yesterday evening at JOHN